





## Today's Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

CONSUL HUNT will be at HOME on the 4th, from 11 A.M. to 1 o'clock.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1875]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after TOMORROW, the 4th inst., Mr. B. C. T. GRAY will act as AGENT of the COMPANY at this Branch.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
W. H. PERCIVAL,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1879]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from the Colony Mr. GEO. I. TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.  
By Order of the Board,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1876]

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

### WANTED.

FROM \$1,000 to \$5,000 to FULLY DEVELOP A LEGITIMATE and well PAYING BUSINESS CONFINED SOLELY to the East.  
Address in strict confidence,  
G. W.  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1880]

ST. JOHN'S LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeland Street, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1881]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LARRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1882]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1649]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports on about the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1327]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

Captain Webster, will be despatched as above on about FRIDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1895. [1877]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Fiddler's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICES—TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisements are reckoned that the Hongkong Telegraph has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

BROWN, JONES & CO.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY MEMORIALS.

LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE LEAD CRAYERS.

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and other large Customers.

Any Complaints

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
AERATED WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.

The water used is proved by repeated analyses to be absolutely pure.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st June 1895.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd July, 1895, at the Union Church, Hongkong, by Rev. G. J. Williams, WM. DE CAULIER WETHERILL (3rd Officer S.S. *Empress of India*), to MARTHA SELINA HORTON.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1895.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As there are many in the Colony to whom the late Governor of British North Borneo is personally known, we extract and publish in another column the valedictory notice that appeared in the *North Borneo Herald* of the 1st June on the occasion of his leaving Sandakan at the termination of his term of Governorship. We wish him speedy restoration to health and an appointment, at an early date, to some position of responsibility in the service of the Crown. He is a man of very great ability with a special gift for the control of Asiatics.

The Reports and Trade Returns of British North Borneo, received by the *Mennan* yesterday, are both favourable and unfavourable. The progress of the Colony during 1893 and 1894 has been slow, but it has been onward and upward. The Trade Returns for 1891 show a marked improvement on 1893, and 1894 was a decided improvement on previous years. Tobacco is not now the sole industry. Hemp, coffee, cocoa, sugar-cane, cotton, pepper, gambier, sago and arrowroot are easily and cheaply cultivated there and the growth of these products has been commencing with more or less success. Most of these are products which are in demand and for which the demand is ever increasing. Moreover, most of them can only be grown in Malaya or in tropical countries like Borneo where Malayan climatic and other conditions exist. Gambier has risen in price from 85.30 in 1893 to 89.00 at the present time. Sago shows an increased demand and improved prices. Hemp is also in great demand, and any properly governed country can easily compete with the Philippines in the growth of it for excessive taxation throttles all enterprises there. Of these products, British North Borneo has almost a monopoly because of the very favorable conditions under which they can be produced there. We still have hopes for British North Borneo in spite of the enormous losses entailed on Hongkong investors by our earliest speculations in that fair "Land of Promise."

We have not yet heard of the withdrawal from Korea of Mr. J. McLEAY Brown, Chief Commissioner of Customs in the Peninsular Kingdom, and his colleagues and subordinates in the "Korean branch of the Chinese Customs Service." Mr. McLEAY Brown, like his predecessors Messrs. F. H. MERRILL and J. F. SCHONICKER, is a member of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service of China and owes allegiance to the Inspector-General, Sir ROBERT HART. Korea is now wholly independent of China, the latter by the Treaty of Shimonoseki renounced all claims to suzerainty (less peninsula) and we can only

assume, therefore, that the *raison d'être* for the presence of Mr. Brown and his staff of Chinese Customs officials in the Kingdom is to be found in the possible fact that the staff now "running" the Korean, late Royal Korean, Customs was loaned by China to the Korean Government, temporarily, and since the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Shimonoseki no decision as to their recall by the Government of China has yet been arrived at. Moreover, it is possible that there is in existence an agreement between the Chinese and the effects and corrupt Government of Korea providing for the retention of the officials of the Chinese Government for a certain number of years, and it is possible that the latter is loath to commit what it surmises would be a breach of agreement. Korea has nothing to fear by dispensing with the services of Chinese officials, quite the reverse in fact, and the sooner she does so the better will it be for her. She has nothing to gain by "leaning" on China, and the sooner King Li-shih and his Ministers recognise that, in respect to their native land, strict neutrality and independence are virtually synonymous terms and that without the former all talk of the latter, either as far as the Treaty of Shimonoseki is concerned or otherwise, is as "the cracking of thorns under a pot" and as devoid of practical results as the firing of penny pop-guns at a monster ironclad, the better will it be for His Majesty and his hardy, intelligent and peace-loving subjects.

We may reasonably expect to hear soon of the recall of Mr. McLEAY Brown and his staff, and it is also "on the cards" that we shall here long hear either of transfer of our Consulate-General in Korea from the control of the British Minister at Peking to the control of our Minister in Tokio, or of the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary, with full powers, to the Court of Seoul.

## TYPHOON INSURANCE.

In these days of progress and competition almost every kind of risk can be covered by insurance—Fire, Life, and Marine, and the older forms of insurance—but to these have been added Accident, Employers' Liability, Carriages, Plate Glass Windows, Horses and Cattle (mortality), Burglary, etc. In Hongkong, however, only Fire, Life, Marine and Accident have hitherto been the class of risks insured against, but a new departure has now been made by the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., who advertise that they are prepared to accept risks against loss or damage by typhoons. This should meet a long-felt want, and such enterprise on the part of the Commercial Union should have the hearty support of every house owner, trustee and mortgagee in the Colony.

At present a Mortgagee is covered as against loss by fire only, he has no security against loss or damage by typhoons, and therefore it would appear to be very much to his interest to avail himself of the opportunity given him by the Commercial Union to further protect himself and thereby improve his security. In the disastrous typhoon of 1874 immense damage was done to house property in Hongkong and although the Colony has since, happily, been free from visitations of such magnitude, damage has from time to time occurred, and during the memorable typhoon of last October great damage, variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, was done to house property here. There was at one time, we believe, an idea of forming an Insurance Company in Hongkong to cover typhoon risks but the project fell through. Few Companies are in a position to accept such risks and it is only an office with the wealth at its back and resources of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., that can, we think, do so with any degree of success. Considering that this business is essentially of an experimental character the rates are, we believe, very moderate and they should not deter those interested in house property from insuring. When comparing them with Fire Insurance rates, the fact should not be overlooked that a severe typhoon is more widespread in its action than any fire can possibly be, for it embraces the whole colony, and the damage consequently must be proportionately more extensive. It is true that the typhoon season is usually limited to the months June 1st to October, but on the other hand it is quite possible, though we hope it may never be the case, to have more than one severe typhoon during those months. A d it may be well to remember, also, that a terrific gale struck the Colony in the month of December a few years ago, causing serious damage both ashore and afloat. We wish these venture every success, but we must remind our readers that success is only possible by the co-operation of all who are interested in house property in the Island. If a few only insure it will be impossible for the Company to carry on this branch of its business. If all avail themselves of the opportunity to insure, not only will the business pay, and continue for all time, but it will, presumably, be possible after a few years' experience to even reduce the moderate rates now proposed to be charged.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow afternoon the Acting Colonial Surgeon will move—  
(1) That a report be placed to the Board as to the progress of the sanitary work in the Colony which can be dealt with under bye-laws 28, 29 and 30 made under section 13 of Ordinance 15 of 1894, and that the Board request the Government to call on the Acting Medical Officer of Health to furnish it at the earliest possible moment.  
(2) That the Secretary be instructed to compile in a small hand-book all the Ordinances and bye-laws relating to sanitary matters in the Colony.  
The Emperor has by three decrees of the 24th inst., allowed three persons attached to his Court to resign their positions in the government service. The first person permitted to resign is Siao Lien, ex-Taxal of Newchwang, who was promoted to the Civil Governmentship of Mookien last about week before the capture of the foreign settlement of Yungchow by the Japanese in March. The second is T'ien T'ai, bureau chief of the late notorious Viceroy of Yunnan, T'ien Yung-ling, Vice-Commissioner of the Imperial Stud; and the last is Lin Wei-yung, Senior Commissioner of the same, the wealthiest landed proprietor of Formosa, descendant of the chief lieutenant of Koxinga, the Pirate King of Formosa in the early days of the present Manchu dynasty, and now one of the three Chiefs of the Yenchens who are resisting the Japanese in central and south Formosa—the other two being Chia Heng-chieh in central, and Liu Yung-fu (ex-Black Flag) in south Formosa or Taiwan.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Bulgaria demands that the Porte shall expel the orders given to the Commander at Adrianople to act on his own initiative on the Bulgarian frontier, and it has been intimated that they will be obliged to adopt military measures on their own side.

LORD RIBON'S BOUNTY BILL.

LORD RIBON'S Bill enabling the colonies to deal with the alteration of boundaries of annexations, now requiring a special Act of Parliament, has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

## (Special to *Stam Observer*.)

OBSTINATE TURKEY.

LONDON, June 21st.

The efforts of the three Powers to induce Turkey to adopt the proposed reforms for Armenia, or to state what points are objected to and what acceptable, have so far failed. The French and Russian papers, in discussing the situation caused by Turkey's obstinacy, deprecate any action by way of bringing pressure to bear to force the Porte to yield, and accuse England of seeking only her own ends in the matter.

WHY THE NEW PREMIER WANTS A GENERAL ELECTION.

June 24th.

Lord Rosebery was induced to resign in consequence of the defeat suffered by his Government in the House of Commons on Friday, over the questions of the reserves and ammunition. Lord Salisbury has been summoned by Her Majesty, and it is expected that he will advise a General Election in consequence of the small majority still existing in the House of Commons against any Government which he could form.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. HUNT, United States Consul, will be "At Home" to-morrow (Independence Day) from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.

On the 25th ultimo ex-President Taue of the Formosa Republic was at Nanking and the next day was received in audience by the Viceroy.

MR. GEO. L. TOMLIN has been appointed Acting Secretary of the China Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Jas. B. Coughtrie.

By kind permission of Col. Barrow and Officers, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play in the Public Gardens to-morrow, at 9.30 o'clock, weather permitting.

AMONGST the passengers on board the M. M. steamer *Yarra* is Professor Andre Krasnov, the Russian Tax Commissioner, who is on his way to China to "investigate."

An interesting match came off yesterday afternoon at the Happy Valley between Mr. Salomon's "Q.C." and Capt. Loveland's "The Friar"—one mile over eight flights of hurdles. To an excellent start they raced neck and neck for two furlongs after which "Q.C." forged ahead and made all the running till half way on the straight, where Capt. Loveland made a vigorous effort and got on even terms, but "Q.C." held his own and won cleverly by a neck.

MR. WILLIAM FRANCIS FINLASON, barrister, who died two months ago, was the Chief Reporter for *The Times*. In the course of his journalistic work he had acquired extraordinary facility in writing longhand. Mr. Frederick Wicks, writing to *The Times* on this subject, says:—"Your reference to the extreme rapidity with which Mr. Finlason transcribed his notes was strikingly illustrated in the case of his report of the charge by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn in the Eyre case. The speech occupied the entire day, and the report filled a page of the *Times*, yet it was on the printer's desk at 6 o'clock. As a member of your Parliamentary staff at the time I was so struck with the performance that I was curious to ascertain how it could be done, and imagined Mr. Finlason had been assisted. I found that he had written the report in longhand as the speech was made, and dropped into marginal shorthand notes, whenever a passage of unusual importance occurred. These marginal notes he transcribed in the brief space of time that elapsed from the closing of the court until he handed in the report. This extraordinary manual dexterity marks Mr. Finlason as perhaps the most rapid longhand writer that has ever lived."

AN Emergency meeting of St. John's Lodge, No. 618 S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

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LORD ROSEBERY'S government having been shown out on the ammunition question, the following extract from the latest issue of the *British Review* will be read with interest:—"We do not wish to pass as pessimists, or to sound a note of alarm, but we have excellent grounds for asserting that many of our military supplies are insufficient, more especially so in the matter of small-arm ammunition. This is a matter of national importance, and we hope that things are not so bad as they have been represented to us. The army and the public have, however, a right to be told the truth. We trust that some member of Parliament who takes an interest in army subjects will put such questions in the House of Commons as will elicit the true facts of the case. If our alarms are shown to be groundless we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have been instrumental in setting at ease the minds of many officers who are now under the impression that our stores of small-arm ammunition are dangerously low. On the other hand, if our fears are well grounded then the matter must be pushed to a satisfactory conclusion without delay."

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

THE TRADE RETURNS FOR 1893 AND 1894.

The Trade Returns of British North Borneo for the year 1894 compared with those of 1893 are fairly satisfactory.

The imports amount to \$1,329,066, being an increase of \$212,352 over the previous year. The largest increases came under:—

Cloth.....\$53,930

Provisions.....34,097

Rice, &c.....28,82

Sundries.....21,110

Spirits and Wines.....16,593

While ironware, machinery and optum are all over. Stationery, sugar and tobacco are all above \$5,000 in excess of 1893.

The tobacco estates produced more tobacco in 1894 than the year 1893. The crop for each year is not exported till the following year. If one could record the crop for 1894 the result would be a large increase compared with 1893 crop; but the former has not yet left the country; a large vessel is now taking part of it. It will be seen from the returns that there are increases under 19 headings and decreases under twenty. Next to tobacco comes the catch industry which with a total export of \$95,576 for 1894 shows an increase of \$38,202. We have also a new industry in copra, which has made a start with \$4,765. The coconuts from which this was made were imported from Cagayan but the time is not far distant when North Borneo will export her own copra. The other new products are coffee, gambier and hemp; the former shows a slight decrease in export on account of local consumption. The same remarks apply to gambier; hemp was exported for the first time in 1894. India-rubber, with an increase of \$2,192, shows that this jungle product is not exhausted. Sago has had a good year owing to satisfactory prices, and the increase is \$8,334.

The decreases fall under camphor, damar, dried fish, gutta, old jars, pepper, rice, rattan, shawl's fins, shells, trapping, timber and treasure. There is no disguising the fact that the exports of jungle produce generally, particularly of rattan and gutta, are falling off; the new roads which it is hoped bring about an increase, but we must depend on other introduced and cultivated products for the future.

The plague in Hongkong in 1894 was a serious check to our imports and exports, especially to the timber trade; another check to this was caused by the steamer *Mennan* docking at Singapore and no substitute being sent to take her place. This explains away the decrease of \$6,912, and I would add that the timber trade of North Borneo was never in so healthy a state as it is now. The two steam saw mills are working full time, the *Mennan* is being loaded with billan for export and the *Benjamin* is fitted up with plans for local consumption. The latter is no inconsiderable item.

The volume of trade has now reached \$1,329,066 in imports; \$1,638,543 in exports; gross value of trade, \$2,967,609. This trade is entirely "foreign" i.e., imported from and exported to countries outside the State of North Borneo.

The local trade, of which no proper returns are kept, is not inconsiderable and engages four small steamers, viz. the *Sabah*, *Normanville*, *Sabine* and *Kimantia*, besides an increasing number of native craft of various kinds.

The steamers do not confine themselves to the coast and rivers of North Borneo but visit Sulu, Palawan and even the Celebes. That an important trade between Sandakan and the Islands only wants developing is unquestioned, and we hope that the serious owners of our coasting vessels will not leave the trade to others but will bring it to Sandakan and Kudat for transhipment into the larger steamers which run regularly to Singapore and Hongkong.—*N. B. Herald*.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Three restless and aggressive Powers—Russia, France and Japan—have says the *Overland* for years been troubling the peace of the Far East, all three intent on making China their prey. Russia and Japan have each been seeking to foment the other; and Great Britain has been endeavoring to guard her own interests by closely watching the action of Russia in the North and of France in the South, and checking their encroachments upon the great free-trade markets of the East, which her rivals would fain turn into close preserves for the dumping down of their own manufactures.

Russia's aims upon Northern China and Korea are well known, and she has been endeavoring to get a hold on Southern Korea and a command of the Sea of Japan by occupying the two islands of Tsushima, but failed owing to British action. Japan having meanwhile exchanged the island of Quelpart, off the south of Korea, with Korea for Tsushima, in 1860, when France had forced China to hand Korea, Russia prepared to seize Quelpart, but was again foiled by the British fleet dogging her ships and by the British occupancy of Port Hamilton until Russia had promised China for the future to respect the territories of Korea. How far Russia's promises are fulfilled by China can be judged by the Memorial for the construction of railways sent to the Emperor by Liu Ming Chuan, the famous ex-Governor of Formosa, which plainly stated that the justification of the Russian railway to Vladivostok showed that the mouth of the Amur was "reserved for the Manchurians" provided by China.

What Japan thinks on the subject is well shown by the statement of the Japanese who pointed up in Korean questions, "about whose real identity there can be very little doubt," to the London correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, just before the commencement of the late hostilities between Japan and China. "This Japanese diplomatist said:—

"We are fighting in Korea for our own future; I might almost say for our independence. Once let Korea fall into the hands of a European Power and our independence would be threatened."

More significant still were the words of the late Russian explorer, General Prejevalski, translated by Captain F. Beaufort, in an article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* of October 1887, which ran as follows:—

"The much-lauded two centuries of







